FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF MAY 20.

A valued friend, and who is also a distinguished citizen of this State, has forwarded to us the following communication which at the present moment will, no doubt, be perused with general interest.

The letter from General TAYLOR is written with 6th, and has letters from Gen. Scott to the 10th. the same modesty and delicacy of feeling which Gen. QUITMAN marched on the 7th to join Gen. have so eminently characterized every thing we have seen from his pen.

WEST BATON ROUGE, (LA.) MAY 15, 1847. W. L. Hones, Esq. - Dear Sir: I send you, annexed, an extract of a letter which I have recently received from Gen. TAYLOR; and, as it shadows forth the feelings and views of the General on the subject of the next Presidency in a manner which can do no violence to the feelings of any one. have determined to have published that portion of it which relates to a subject in which his name has been very generally associated throughout the country for some time past. I do so with the more readiness, because it is eminently calculated to give a proper insight into the real character of this emin man. Please let it have a place in your columns. Yours, very sincerely and respectfully.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL TAYLOR'S LETTER.

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that · I would not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes-for I am free to say that I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps only wish, has been to bring, or aid in bringing, this war to a speedy and honora-ble close. It has ever been, and still is, my anx-'ious wish that some one of the most experienced · talented, and virtuous statesmen of the country should be chosen to that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that, if our friends will · do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say, that I have onot the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and responsible a station; and, whilst we have ' far more eminent and deserving names before the country, I should prefer to stand aside if one of · them could be raised to the first office in the gift of 'a free people.

"I go for the country, the whole country; and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the Constitution, (be he who · he may,) can make us most prosperous at home, · as well as most respected abroad

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune has papers from the city of Mexico down to the 1st instant,. From its notice of their contents we learn that SANTA ANNA was at Orizaba, diligently engaged in raising troops and granting permits to guerrilla bands. He was supposed to have recruited an army pretty considerin numbers, though very inferior in discipline. On the 22d of April he addressed a letter to the Substitute President of Mexico, in which he enthe United States, but to defend the capital. Notwithstanding the evident dissatisfaction felt with him by many of his countrymen, the Supreme Goarmy by express orders. The necessity of such verely shaken. It is stated that the Substitute President shows a good deal more apathy than is acceptable to the Editors of El Republicano. They appeal to him to arouse himself and call forth the energies of the nation to meet the crisis. They denounce as cowardly and infamous any course other than war, and a long war. Those who are suspected of more peaceable views are denounced in no measured terms. It is only, indeed, by these denunciations that we can discover that there is any peac party whatever Peace has no organ in Mexico.

The recent reverses of the Mexicans have exasperated to frightful extent the animosities existing between the old parties. El Kepublicano quotes freely from a journal in Puebli ciations of the Puros, or the party of Gomez Farias, can only of peace; not to be over-scrupulous as to be paralleled in atrocity by the maniac ravings of Marat during the revolutionary horrors of France. The populace are urged to every excess against the taitors, as they are call-"Let their blood wash out the disgraces of the nation," ed. "Let their blood wash out the disgraces of the nation, cries the representative of the church; "then let us prepare for a universal insurjection, which, like the lightning, shall seensume and devour the Yankees." The church party will not allow the partisans of Farias to surpass them in denunciations of the Yankees; and the Moderados, who are endeavoring to calm the resentments of these extreme parties, are equally desirous for war.

It would not be profitable to translate more of the documents before us, to show the spirit by which the whole nation appears to be animated; our columns have already borne ample testimony on the subject, but we cannot forbear mentioning the address of the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico to the inhabitants after the hattle of Cerro Gordo. Such a passage as the following occurs : " War, and war only ; the death; war as it was waged by the Morelos, the Galen nas, the Metamoros. Let us die rather than negotiate. He is a traitor who seeks to divide us. He is a traitor who 'speaks of peace, who dares to propose the slightest truce."

And again: "Mexicans! we are all one, and Mexicans only.

I let us be unanimous; let there be but one cry, and let that

On the 1st of May President Anaya declared the city of Mexico in a state of siege—equivalent to declaring martial law. The reason assigned in the preamble of the decree is the necessity of providing for the defence of the capital and the

A paper of the 29th ultimo announces the arrival of an ex-press from Santa Anna, in which, he announces that his troops are daily increasing. He announces, moreover, his unshaken to continue the war to the last gasp, and for this purpose he demands means and the efficient co-operation of all Mexicans.

THE CROPS, &c.

Caops IN Ouro. - The Columbus State Journal learns from a gentleman who has recently travelled over much of the State, and particularly among the counties between the Scioto and Miami, that the wheat crops look fine, and promise a full average yield, with an ordinary season from now until barvest. om some regions we hear croakings about a prospective failure of crops. Isolated cases of the kind no doubt exist ; it were strange if they did not. But, as a whole, there can be no cause to apprehend that Ohio will not have abundance for her own use, and something to spare "for the relief of Ireland" next year-should her necessities again require.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP. - We have taken some care to make inquiries of gentlemen from various parts of this State, and have come to the conclusion that the present appearances give assurance of at least an average wheat crop.

Detroit Adv. of Saturday THE CHOPS IN FLORIDA. - The Jacksonville News of the 14th instant says : "From all quarters of East Florida we receive the most gratifying accounts of the state of the crops The copious showers which have recently fallen have been of de advantage to the farmer, and an abundant harvest

is firmly counted upon by all." Tex Russ or Phonuck .- The high price now paying for roduce has brought a rush to our market. The canal reesipts are unprecedentedly large, and our streets are thronged wheat teams from fifty miles around. Our warehouses are full to bursting, notwithstanding the increased number built this spring, and our active shipments east. Every thing is flooded in commercial affairs just now. Our streets, docks,

and warehouses are flooded with produce, as is also our canal and lake shipping, bearing it to and from this port. Cleveland Plaindealer.

Scocking Occurence.-The body of a man was four Science of the body of a man was found in the woods, on the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury, yesterday afternoon. He had been shot through the head, evidently with a pistol which he held firmly elenched in his hand. In his pocket was found a razer, but nothing by which he could be identified. He was about 40 years of age.

[Boston Journal.] EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 19, 1847.

regiments out of nine remaining in the field, and he lowing : is left without a command. He left Jalapa on the WORTH at Perote. The army will probably proceed as far as Puebla-not further. Gen. Scorr's disposable force does not exceed six thousand. All without foundation. No signs of peace-no signs of any thing like surrender. There are but two alternatives left to us-to fall back and hold on to the seacoast and frontier line, or to conquer the whole country, province by province, extend our jurisdiction, and collect taxes and contributions. All this is impossible; fifty thousand men would at least be required. To fall back now would be disgraceful to, and ruin the Administration, and they will not do it. Weak minds perceive an error, and pride of opinion is too strong with such men. The Government are in a dreadful predicament unless they can buy a peace. There is a general burst of indignation at the promotion of Generals Pil-Low and QUITMAN-general disgust in the whole army at the proceedings at Washington.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Polk and his Private Secretary, and the Secretary of the Navy and his Daughter, left this city yesterday morning, according to previous arrangements, to attend the Commencement of the College at Chapel Hill, in North Carolina, which takes place on Thursday next.

We have already stated that there was a plan on foot for cutting a passage for vessels through the Isthmus of Suez. The Portafoglio of Malta publishes the following summary of the conditions under which it is to be undertaken : Egypt is to stand in the relation of a neutral Power; Prussia, Russia, and the United States are invited to respect this neutrality, guarantied by the Porte, France, England, and Austria, the contracting parties. The last three are to charge themselves with the construction of the canal, and are to receive a tonnage duty until they are completely reimbursed for all their expenses. The execution of this work is not to be interrupted, even if war should break out between the contracting parties. Austria is also to undertake the work of making the Nile navigable for large vessels as far up as Damietta, which is destined to become a great port. England is to turn her attention especially to Suez, and to make excavations there similar to those at Damietta, and, with France, is to construct the canal.—Boston Atlas.

Letters have been received in the city of Mexico from California, announcing that on the 1st of April the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived off the port of San José, and after demanding the surrender of the town, landed one hundred and fifty "Yankees," who planted there the Amertreats him not to despair, nor to make a treaty with ican flag. The Portsmouth then sailed to take like possession of the ports of San Lucas, La Paz, and Loreto. These are all small posts in the peninsula of Lower California, two in the extreme south of it, vernment has confirmed him in the command of the and two on the western side of the Gulf of California. The Mexicans express the belief that it will an order indicates that his authority had been se- not be long before the Californians will turn upon their invaders and expel them .- Picayune.

The New York Sun, which goes for "the whole or none" of Mexico, publishes a letter, purporting to have been written in London, which pretends gravely to set forth the contents of despatches from Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister in Mexico, touching American progress in that country-the startling effect thereby produced in "the Ministerial circle," (including, of course, the writer of this Munchausen story)—and the instructions there-upon sent to Mr. Bankhead by Lord Palmerston, and which, it seems, have been all revealed, with the usual stupidity of the British Cabinet, to the correspondent of the New York Sun! These inin the interest of the clergy. From its language no one would structions, we are told, "direct the English Minissuspect that it was the organ of a Christian sect. Its denun- ter to push his efforts at mediation; to urge a treaty off, and the body otherwise shockingly mutilated. Along the lines if the Americans ask territory, provided they retire north as far as the Rio Grande; and the moment the American army withdraws behind that ine, to demand from Mexico the eighty millions due to England, and if such demand is not settled. to seize all the territory that has been left by the United States." So that poor Mexico, if this story be true, is really between hawk and buzzard! But it is got up with too little art to deceive any but born idiot. The Sun goes for the occupation of the whole of Mexico, and this English bug-a-boo is invented for the occasion, as its counterpart was n 1844 to precipitate the "immediate or sooner" annexation of Texas. The Sun ought to recollect that the cry of "wolf" may be raised once too often .- Richmond Whig.

A late number of the Chinese Repository contains an account of recent occurrences in CHINA. which we should be hardly able to credit but for our knowledge of the extreme density of the population of the Chinese Empire. According to this journal, which is published in Canton by the misionaries from this country, a civil war has recenty been waged in two of the departments of the rovince of Gokien, or, more properly speaking, a feud between two neighboring countries, in which over twenty-five thousand houses have been destroyed by fire, and more than a hundred and thirty thousand persons killed and wounded. Such conflicts, it seems, often take place in the interior of the country without the Government having power to prevent them : and, perhaps, without their much desiring to; for, every time that such in the country. a commotion arises, of a political character, the Chinese authorities trouble themselves but little as to any disasters that may in consequence result from them to their subjects. It was in this same spirit that the Mandarins recently suffered two villages to murder each other in a quarrel originating from losses in gambling. The country is too full, they say; there is no harm in the turbulent making room for the peaceful.—Boston Atlas.

" Does the United States Gazette," demands the Pennsylvanian, "dare to assert that the Cabinet at Washington, b the words authorize sacrilege and strip the Churches of Mexico, intended, or now intends, or ever did intend, to order the forces of the United States to enter the Churches of Mexico for the purpose of throwing down from the altars the candle-sticks of silver and gold, tearing from the sanctuaries the sa-

"That," says the United States Gazette, " is the quere of the Pennsylvanian. Our answer is, that the language of the Union and of the letter-writers referred to, warrant the belief that the property of the churches was to be taken possession of; and men must be ignorant indeed of the state of the church buildings in Mexico, not to know that the a temptation to conquest as the wealth out of the churches. And any man must see that the language of the Union was calculated to warrant fully

" We are amused at the tone of the Pennsylvanian. Dare! Dare, indeed! Has the Pennsylus about the intention of the President in passing nation of that regiment was changed. Santa Anna? We dare assert all that we believe to be the truth, whoever may be offended: and we shall not hesitate to place before the people the language and conduct of the Administration, with all its probable consequences, whether a general is to be conferred upon an enemy, or church property to be sequestered.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The St. Louis Union has received from Mr.

The Californian of the 6th of February notices the arrival of the United States storeship Lexington. Capt. Tomr-KINS, who arrived in her, with his company and field artillery, was stationed at Fort Mervine. Lieut HALLECK, of the United States Engineers, was to make permanent fortifications at the most important points along the coast. He was the reports of deputations from the Capital are well provided with all necessary implements for the purpose, and had besides a saw and grist-mill. The Lexington was loaded with batteries, 24-pounders, mortars, &c. for military purposes. Three other transports with Col. STEVENSON'S regiment were shortly expected; "sufficient, with General KEARNY's column, to secure California as a territory of the United States." A fortification will be erected at San Francisco. There is abundance of timber, and water-power almost inexhaustible, up the Sacramento river.

The following general order will show the view taken by

Com. SHUBRICK of the extent of his powers : To all whom it may concern: The undersigned, Com-nander in-chief of the naval forces of the United States in naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean, in virtue of the authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and taking into consideration the injury caused to the agricultural pursuits of the in-habitants of California by the late unsettled state of the country, the great demand at present for all articles of provisions, and the probable increase of that demand, directs that for the space of six months from the first of March next, viz. from the first of said month of March to the first of the month of September next, the following articles of provisions shall be admitted into the ports of California free of all charge of duty, viz : beef, pork, bread, flour, butter, cheese, sugar, and

Done, &c. 11th of February, 1847. W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,

The Californian of February 13th says it learns by arrival from Yerba Buena that a party of emigrants, sixty in number, left on the other side of California mountain, had suffered severely. Nineteen started for the valley, but only seven arrived, having been compelled to eat the dead bodies of their companions to save themselves from starvation. Among the survivors were two girls. A public meeting was held at once in Yerba Buena, and \$800 raised for the relief of the sufferers in the mountains. Messrs. Ward & Smith offered their launch, and Passed Midshipman Woodworth, with a small party, started up the river with the intention of disembarking at the foot of the mountains and going on foot with packs of provisions to save the sufferers. The distressed party lost their cattle on the Salt Plains, at Hasting's cutoff-a route which never should be travelled

Mr. LARKIN was at Monterey, attending to his business on the 13th of February, having been released by the enemy. An English school was about to be established there. The Alcalde publishes an order, forbidding men to employ Indians, unless they have certificates from their former employers that their services are not due to the latter for wages advanced. Mr. Semple is about to found a city at San Francisco Bay, to be called Francisca. He has purchased for that surpose the half of a five-mile tract

DEATH ON A RAILROAD.

We copy from the Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday, at reater length than is our custom in such cases, the annexed articulars of the death of Mr. ROBERT Scorr, by falling om a railroad car, on account of the very forcible admoniion which it ought to convey against the too common pracice of standing on the platforms of cars while they are in rapid motion, where, from a sudden attack of dizziness or other unusual circumstance, the lives or limbs of such indiscreet ersons are placed in the most imminent peril. So far as our own observation extends, in seeing chronicled in the newspa-pers the untimely deaths of travellers by the railroads, much the larger proportion of them are caused by this inconsider-

"LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AND DEATH .- Information was Young, of the City Police, of a most melancholy casualty on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Ratiroad, resulting in the death of a gentleman, who, at the time of his discovery, was not known, but who has since been recognised as Robert Scott, of the firm of R. Scott & Co., shoe-dealers, in Market street pear Fourth. The body was found on the in Market street, near Fourth. The body was found on the railroad, a short distance from Perrymansville, Cecil county, Maryland, at an early hour yesterday morning, in a most frightful and horrid condition, the face being nearly ground for about a mile, money and papers were strewed, suposed to be, and no doubt were, the property of the de from which it is presumed that the unfortunate deceased was dragged the whole of that distance by the train, suffering the agonies of a thousand deaths before life had become extinct. A clue to his place of residence was furnished by his name and that of the bootmaker being written in one of his boots, which was found upon the road.

"The deceased was a young man of excellent character and amiable disposition, and the support of a mother and one or two sisters, whose melancholy and sudden death will be greatly deplored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaint-ance. We have been informed that Mr. Scott left the city on Monday night, in the train of cars for Baltimore, with the de sign of visiting Washington, and that, from all the circumstances thus far known, his friends have no doubt that the fatal and heart-rending details as given above have befallen him. The accident, it appears, resulted from the unfortunate deceased falling from the platform of the car, upon which it is

safe to infer he had been standing.
"The painful accident in the above case was not the result of any negligence or want of caution on the part of the of-ficers or conductors of the road, as it is a well-known i act that prohibitory notices are placed in conspicuous places in the cars, and verbal ones invariably given when persons connected with the company perceive individuals standing out the platforms. Yet, notwithstanding these precautionary meatsures, persons are constantly found exposing themselver, to danseen or avoided, and apparently regarding regulations so wisely established as mere matters of form, even when they are in the possession of a knowledge of heart-rending particulars of casualties resulting entirely from a want of their proper observance. We do not make these remarks in reference to the present case, for as yet we have not learned that any one was ognizant of Mr. Scott's position previous to the a cident, but have indulged in them from a sense of duty to the public, and with the view of impressing the mind with the consequences attendant upon a disregard of the wholesome: admonitions which are given to those who pass over the various railroads

A Noble Donation .- The Chairman of the Irish Relief Committee at New York has received the following letter, enclosing the unnificent donation of which it speaks, from the well-known Washington Bankers whose names are appended to it:

WASH INGTON, MAY 23, 1847. DEAR Sin: We deeply regret to hear from Ireland that famine is still continuing there its work of death. Feeling it a duty to aid in alleviating this dreadful calamity, we herein ransmit Five Thousand Dollars, with which please purchase food, and ship for distribution in the way to effect the greatest good to the greatest number of the suffering poor.

Yours, most respect ully, CORCORAN & RIGGS. To MYNDERT VAN SCHAIF K, Esq.
Chairman of the Irish R elief Committee, N. Y. ARMY DITELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NEW TORLEANS PICATURE OF MAY 21. EMBARKATION OF TROOPS .- Col. T. P. Andrews, of the oltiguers, embarked yesterday upon the steamship Massachusetts for Vera Cruz, accompanied by J. D. Blair, with company E, Voltiguers, 120 men ; Lieut. Charles F. Vernon, with 35 mers, detachment belonging to Capt. Churchill's immense wealth in the churches would be as great company A, Voltiguers; Surgeon J. W. Tyler, Lieuts. Walker, Kiger, Tenett, and Blakely. The Massuchusetts has on board the rocket and howitzer batteries belonging to this regiment of Voltiguers. Capt. Bethell, 16th Infantry, the belief that it was intended that the riches of also took passage on the Massachusetts, with 60 men, to join the church, wherever found, should be sequestered. Gen. Taylor.

The Massachusetts will touch at the Brasos to land Capt Bethell's company, and to receive such companies of Voltivanian forgotten the similar quere which it put to guers as were dispatched to the Rio Grande before the desti-

The U. S. steamer Telegraph left last night for Brason Santiago, having on board R. A. Parish, Esq., bearer of despatches to Gen. Taylor; a number of other officers, and Capt. Gaither's company, 3d dragoons, about 80 men.

The Fashion also sailed for Vera Cruz last night. took Lieut. Col. E. W. Moore, 3d dragoons, and Capt. Duperu's company, and about 250 men of the 3d dragoons.

FURTHER FROM. GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

Another steamship, which sailed from Vera Cruz'

is thus explained by the "Jalapa Star:"

"THE TWELVE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS. - Four regiments of the above troops will leave here to-day for Vera Cruz. In discharging these men at the time he does, Gen. Scorr has cen actuated by feelings the most commendable. He has been advised that Vera Cruz is now quite healthy, and, nowing that in a very few weeks the vomito will set in, he ispenses with the valuable services of those men for the re-nainder of their term rather than expose them to the epidemic. He would be glad, we know, that they would re-enter th ervice, but is not at all displeased at the alternative they have adopted. In a few weeks they would have the right of returning by law, and they express their gratitude to the com-manding general, who has had the kind consideration to send them at a time when they will have no fever to contend against. Three Tennessee regiments, two from Illinois, one fron Georgia, and one Alabama regiment, and Capt. Williams'

Centucky company, are the ones to be disbande On the night of the 12th instant a party of eleven dragoons, which had been stationed at a little village by the name of Santa Fe, fourteen miles from Vera Cruz, on the National road, was surprised by body of Mexicans, and seven of them killed and three wounded. The other made his escape, and carried the news to Vera Cruz. Capt. WALKER'S company was immediately ordered out in search of the murderers.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

ONWARD MOVEMENTS .- Our correspondent, in elation to the future progress of our arms, says: "It is currently believed that Gen. Scott has orders not t ove upon the city of Mexico until October. I do not believe the story myself, but I know that the General is very much cramped in the way of troops; at least three thousand men will have left him within the course of a few days, and he will then be left with fewer than nine thousand—some think seven ousand-troops in the field. His ranks are thinning daily, also, by sickness and death, and his reinforcements come in very slowly indeed. What a force this to invade a country of the extent of Mexico! One would suppose that number to be required to guard the road alone, infested as it is with guerilla bands, and aided with strongholds and chaparrals that afford the enemy so many advantages of position and conceal-

THE NEW TARIFF.-This instrument does not seem to be in great favor at Vera Cruz. Complaints ncrease as its provisions become better known and their operation felt. Our correspondent, under date of the 7th instant, gives the following :

".The new Tariff went into operation to-day, and is looked apon with more disgust than ever. I have not heard an in-lividual speak in its favor, and new objections to its provisions start up every moment. It would require an army to carry it into effect, as the weighing and the measuring, and open-ing packages and arranging schedules, must form an infinite amount of tedious labor, if it were probable that the importa-tions would be large; but such is not the probability. American merchants, for whose express injury the miserable concern seems to have been got up, will I fancy have but little to do with such a trade; and those of foreign countries will have weight and influence with the Mexicans: pretty certainly not try it twice. The merchants resident here can do but little business under it, as they have very little money at present, and every dollar of the new duties mus be paid in cash upon entering the goods. "The practice under the old tariff has been to require,

all sums less than two thousand dollars, cash for one-third and good bonds for the payment of the other two thirds, is instalments, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days; over two thou-sand dollars, two, four, and six months were made the time of payment for the whole duty, all well secured by the best bonds. Under these circumstances the merchants have been enabled to do a fair business, and to pay a handsome revenue to the custom-house—sometimes a single invoice from a cargo yielding over twenty-five thousand dollars duties. This car Many of the earlier thirty-day bonds are now falling due, and, closed up as the national capital is, the money must be here raised to pay them with. This, with the money must be here raised to pay them with. This, with the prepayments now making, will almost strip the market; and whence is to come the cash for the enormous advances now required? A large cargo cannot be again entered here for months, in my opinion—except, indeed, the shipper send the money with which to pay the duties. Smuggling will be carried on to an immense extent from New Orleans and Havana, and I do not besitate to say that it should be so."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DELTA.

JALAFA, (MEXICO,) MAY 11, 1847. The 1st Pennsylvania, New York, and South Carolina regi nents have left for Perote, the 2d Pennsylvania regiment remaining in Jalaps, for the purpose of garrisoning the place. A portion of Twigge's division is still here, the 3d and 7th inntry and the howitzer battery having been sent back to the National Bridge, the former to remain there, and the two latter to return with a train of 250 wagons, daily expected from Vera Cruz. Two companies of dragoons, besides a large dechment of other troops, have also been sent to escort th rain, which brings, I am told, \$1,000,000 in specie, to be appropriated in paying off the troops, who are badly off for funds. After the arrival of the train, Gen. Twiggs will move forward with his division, as will also the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Scott and staff. Some portion of the artillery is to remain in garrison with the 2nd Pennsylvania regiment, a six-gun bat-

ery having been planted, commanding the whole town.

The general hospital is filled with the wounded and sick, many of whom are dying daily. The South Carolina regiment has the largest number, (155,) the New Yorkers being next. There were fifty-six discharged yesterday as "fit for duty," thirty of whom belonged to the 5th infantry. The sick generally are kept upon the lowest diet possible, while the wounded suffer much from the effects of their jour from Plan del Rio. I fear many of the latter will yet die from the effects of their journey Of Santa Anna and his movements nothing definite appear be known. There are various rumors constantly affost, but place no reliance in any of them. We shall have no more fighting; but the difficulties between the two countries may ntinue for several months.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF MAY 20. TRIRD DRASOONS .- The destination of one-half the 3d egiment of dragoons, which was ordered to join Gen. Tay-

lor, has been changed. Five companies have been ordered to join Gen. Scott. Three of these companies, to wit, Capt. Duperu's, of Louisiana ; Capt, Gaither's, of Kentucky ; and Capt. Ford's, of Indiana, leave this evening in the Fashion for Vera Cruz, under Lieut. Col. T. P. Moore. Captain Mc. Revnold's company, from Michigan, will probably leave to-morrow on the steamship Mary Kingsland for the same destination.

Col. E. G. W. Butler will, about the 15th proximo, es tablish his headquarters at Palo Alto, where Capt. Butler's company, from Pennsylvania : Capt. Merrick's, of Maryland : and Capt. Hagan's, of Alabama, are already encamped, and where he will be joined by Capt. Caldwell's, of North Carolina, and Capt. Duff's, of New York, there to await orders from Gen. Taylor. Capt. Sitgreaves's company, from South Carolina, will join Lieut. Col. Moore, at Vera Cruz.

The above disposition of the companies of the 3d dragoo has been made by a recent order from the Adjutant General's office. The diversion of troops intended for Gen. Taylor's column would lead us to suppose that it is not designed that the Rio Grande army shall make a movement toward San Luis Potosi for some time.

LATER FROM THE BRASOS. - The schooner Aleyona, Capt. Titheradge, arrived vesterday from Brasos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 11th instant.

An express passed through Matamoros on the 6th instant from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor. Fourteen hundred troops and upwards are encamped near

the field of Palo Alto. It is called a camp of instruction. The Flag has late papers from Zacatecas. So far from editating a withdrawal from the Mexican confederacy, the Flag represents the people of this State as more embittered against this country than ever. Even the clergy seem disposed to aid the Government effectually with their means.

The Flag publishes from a Victoria paper a circular of Pre sident Anava to the Governor of Tamaulipas, showing the extraordinary powers conferred on the former by Congress in view of the invasion of Mexico. The substance of this document we had before. Under the decree of Congress, Anaya without trial by some faction, or by the rulers who abuse their has no power to make peace with the United States, and any individual who shall enter into treaty with us, either in his public or private capacity, is declared a traitor.

FROM VERA CRUZ.-The steamship Eudora, Capt. Wilox, arrived at a late hour last evening from Vera Cruz, which wounded and sick privates of the 2d regiment Tennessee lic sentiment is not to be created or animated by laisenood.

We have not profaned your temples, nor abused your women, the Publishers in incurring that additional expense

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICATUNE.]

VERA CRCZ, MAY 13, 1847. A band of about 200 Mexicans has been prowling about Major Gen. Patterson has just arrived from the theatre of his late active operations. He returns to muster out of service his volunteers, who are coming here. His division is broken up, only three of the contents of these papers we extract the following the contents of the major Gen. Patterson has just arrived from the the men were an about the mounted at New the mounted sections, and last night the men were aroused twice by the approach of Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted at New the mounted at New the mounted at New the mounted at New the mounted sections, and last night the men were aroused twice by the approach of Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted at New the mounted at New the mounted at New the mounted at New the mounted sections, and last night the mounted sections, and last night the mounted at New the mounte tered out of service. The other discharged regiments were to follow as fast as possible.

The cause for sending these troops home several weeks before the expiration of their term of service is thus explained by the "Jalapa Star:"

I want to give held out to give held to the search of the service of the first brush, killing four of the enemy by the time my informant left, and he represents Walker a long way ahead of the scene of the first brush, following them up. I guess the enemy will find that they have got hold of the wrong chap before Capt. W. has done with them.

JALAFA, MAY 11, 1847—6 o'clock P. M. Since the dilligencia went out at noon to-day for Vera Cruz another dilligencia has come in from the city of Mexico full of passengers, and bringing news of not a little importance. Among the passengers was Mr. Kennedy, who, after being badly treated here about the first of April, was driven to the

All the passengers say that at the capital there was no Go vernment, no order, no responsibility—all was anarchy.

Anaya was still President pro tem., but had neither influence nor authority. A new President is to be elected on the 15th of the present month—the tenth chief magistrate this distracted country has had within the last eighteen months. I cannot stop to count them all up, but such is the fact.

It is stated that the propositions made by England some months since to offer her intervention in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, have recently been taken up by the Mexican Congress, and after a warm discussion, in which one of the members said that the whole affair was but another attempt of the monarchists upon the sacred liberties of the Mexican Republic, the motion even to consider them was lost by a vote of 44 to 33. From this it would seem that the present Congress is determined to shut every door against all proposals of an honorable peace. Santa Anna has sent a letter to Congress from Orizaba.

He states that he now has seven thousand men, and that his force is rapidly increasing; and moreover that all are burning to encounter the Americans again. He wants money to carry on his operations, but Congress has not seen fit to vote him a copper—one reason probably being that it has not a copper to give. Santa Anna, so far as I can learn, is the only man who has been spoken of in Mexico as a candidate for the Presidency, and he is in very bad odor with the mass. They were still doing a little in the way of fortifying the

city of Mexico, but a Spaniard informs me that all the obstructions they have erected so far could be kicked over with lished in the preceding column, the Editor of the the foot. The city had been placed under martial law, and New Orleans Bulletin says: "We have seen a the direst excesses were anticipated. The citizens had all been called upon to take up arms in the common defence, but unfortunately nine-tenths of them had no arms to take up. Nor were there any cannon at the capital other than a few small and indifferent pieces.

There is certainly a party, and an influential one, in Mexi-

o which begins to talk of peace; and where four weeks since they did not dare breathe their sentiments, they now come out openly and avow themselves. Still the measure is far from popular. The peace party is composed of the more honest and intelligent property holders, the merchants, and perhaps the clergy—to these are opposed the military, who have all disgraced themselves, and all the demagogues among the lawyers. If the priests could be made certain that they would continue to hold their rich benefices secure, they would Probably be all in favor of peace.
On the approach of the Americans it is said that Congress

with all the archives of the Republic, will move to the city of Morelia. Of course all my news is verbal, not a paper having come through.

P. S .- 11 o'clock, night .- Just as my express man was starting I was fortunate enough to get hold of the following burried translation of a proclamation, which has been printed in Spanish, and addressed by Gen. Scott to the Mexicans. I

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

The General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of
America to the Mexican Nation:

Mexicans! The recent events of the war, and the measures adopted in consequence by your Government, make it my duty to address you—to show you truths of which you are ignorant, because they have been criminally concealed from you.

& Co. by fire. The buildings were again rebuilt, and the works had but fairly gone into operation when, last night, about half past eleven o'clock, they were again discovered to

which I learn are unknown to the greater part of the Mexican na-tion, we regard it as a necessity; such is it always to both bellige-rents, and reason and justice, if not forgotten on both sides, are in dispute, each believing them its own. You have proof of this truth as well as ourselves; for in Mexico, as in the United States, there have existed and do exist two opposite parties, desiring the one peace, the other war. But Govern-ments have sacred duties, from which they cannot depart; and often these duties impose, for national reasons, a silence and a reserve sometimes displeasing to the majority of those who, from views purely personal or individual, make opposition. To this a Government cannot pay any regard, expecting the nation to place in it the confid-

gistracy of their own election. Reasons of high policy and of Continental American interest precipitated events, in spite of the circumspection of the Cabi-net of Washington, which, ardently desiring to terminate its honor and dignity, to arrive at so desirable an end; and when t was indulging the most flattering hopes of accomplishing its aim by frank explanations and reasonings, addressed to the judgment and prudence of the virtuous and patriotic Governent of Gen. D. J. Herrera, the misfortune least looked for dispelled this pleasant hope, and at the same time blocked up every avenue which could lead to an honorable settlement l tween the two nations The new Government discarded the national interests, as well as those of Continental America, and elected in preference foreign influences the most opposed those interests, and the most fatal to the future of Mexican liberty and of the republican system, which the United State hold it a duty to preserve and protect. Duty, honor, and die nity itself imposed upon us the necessity of not losing a season of which the monarchical party was taking violent advantage. for not a moment was to be lost; and we acted with the prompt ness and decision necessary in a case so urgent, to avoid the by a complication of interests, which might render our rela-

ons more difficult and involved. Again in the course of civil war the Government of Pare des was overthrown. We could not but hope this would prove a fortunate event, and that, whatever other Administration might represent the Government, it would be less deluded, as well as more patriotic and prudent, if it looked to the common good, weighing probabilities, it was strength and resources, and especially the general opinion as to the inevitable results of a national war. We were deceived, as perhaps you, Mexicans, were also deceived, in judging of the true in-tentions of Gen. Santa Anna, whom you recalled, and whom

our Government permitted to return.

From this condition of things the Mexican nation has seen what have been the results-results lamented by all, and by us sincerely ; for we appreciate, as is due, the valor and noble unfortunates who go to battle ill led, worse governed, and almost invariably outraged by deceit or

We have witnessed with astonishment—and we cannot be taxed with partiality for lamenting-that the heroic deportment of the garrison of Vera Cruz, in its valiant defence, was aspersed by the General who had just been defeated and put to shameful flight by a force far inferior to that which he com manded at Buena Vista; that this General, rewarding the in-surgents and promoters of civil war in Mexico, heaped out-rage on those who had singularly distinguished themselves by a resistance beyond what could be expected, and of admirable

Finally, the bloody event of Cerro Gordo has shown the Mexican nation what it may reasonably expect, if it longer continues blind to the true situation in which it has been placed by some Generals whom it has most distinguished, and in whom

The hardest heart would be moved to grief in contemplating the battle-fields of Mexico a moment after the last struggle. Those Generals whom the nation has, without service rendered, paid for so many years, with some honorable exceptions, have in the day of need betrayed it by their bad ex imple or unskilfulness. On that field, amongst the dead and dying, are seen no proofs of military honor; for they are reduced to the sad fate of the soldier—the same on every occa-sion, from Palo Alto to Cerro Gordo—the dead to remain unburied and the wounded abandoned to the clemency and cha-rity of the conqueror. Soldiers who go to fight, expecting such a recompense, deserve to be classed amongst the best in the world, since they are stimulated by no hope of ephemeral

glory, of regret, of remembrance, or even of a grave. Again, Mexicans of honorable pride, contemplate the lot of peaceful and laborious citizens in all classes of your society. The possessions of the church menaced, and held out as an in citement to revolution and anarchy; the fortunes of the rich proprietors pointed out for plunder to the ill-disposed; the mernt and the artisan, the laborer and the manufacturer, but dened with contributions, excises, monopolies, taxes upon consumption, surrounded with restrictions and charged with odiinternal customs: the man of letters and the statesman, the man of liberal knowledge who dares to speak, persecuted power: criminals unpunished and set at liberty, as were those of Perote : is this, then, Mexicans, the liberty which you

enjoy ?

I will not believe that the Mexicans of the present day are wanting in courage to confess errors which do not disho with their brethren and neighbors of the North; neither will place she left on the 14th instant, bringing as passengers a I believe that they are ignorant of the falsity of the calumnumber of officers of the army and volunteers, and 170 nies of the press, intended to excite to hostility. No! Pub-

nor seized your property, as they would have you believe. We say this with pride, and we confirm it by your own bishops and by the clergy of Tampico, Tuspan, Matamoras, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Jalapa, and by all the authorities, civil and religious, and the inhabitants of every town that we have occupied. We adore the same God, and a large portion of our army, as well as of the population of the United States, are Catholics like yourselves. We punish crime wherever we find it, and reward merit and virtue.

The army of the United States respects, and will always

respect, private property of every description, and the property of the Mexican church. We to him who does not whe e we are Mexicans, the past cannot now be remedied, but the future may be provided for. Repeatedly have I shown you that the Government and people of the United States desire peace, desire your sincere friendship. Abandon, then, rancorous prejudices; cease to be the sport of individual ambition, and conduct yourselves like a great American nation; leave off at once colonial habits, and learn to be truly free, truly republican, and soon you will become prosperous and happy, for you possess all the elements to be so. Remember that you are Americans, and that your happiness is not to come from

Europe.

I desire, in conclusion, to declare, and with equal frank

I desire, in conclusion, to declare, and with equal frank ness, that, if necessary, an army of one hundred thousand could promptly be brought, and that the United States would not terminate their differences with Mexico (if compelled to do so by force of arms) in any manner uncertain, precarious, or less dishonoring to yourselves. I should insult the intelli-gent of this country if I had any doubt of their acquaintance with this truth.

The order to form guerrilla parties to attack us, I assure you, can produce nothing but evil to your country, and no evil to our army, which will know how to protect itself and how to proceed against them; and if, so far from conciliating, you succeed in irritating, you will impose upon us the hard ne

cessity of retalistion, and then you cannot blame us for the consequences which will fall upon yourselves.

I am marching with my army upon Puebla and Mexico; I do not conceal it; from those capitals I shall again address you. I desire peace, friendship, and union; it is for you to select whether you prefer war. Under any circumstances, be assured I shall not fail my word.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE .- Quoting that part of one of Mr. Kendall's letters which is repub letter from a high source in the city of Mexico, which expresses pretty much the same view as to the wishes of a portion of the respectable part of the population, but that they did not dare to openly avow such views, as a strong popular feeling existed against any settlement with the United States. The same letter states that Mr. BANKHEAD, the British Minister, had offered his mediation, but that it had been coldly received and respectfully declined.'

The New York French Conrrier of Saturday contains a Letter, said to be from a reliable and disinterested source, from its correspondent in the city of Mexico, dated April 30, from which we extract the following interesting paragraph:

"The propositions of Mediation made, three days ago, to the Government [meaning the Executive by the Minister of England, have been communicated to Congress, which has returned them to the Government; whence it is concluded that they will not be accepted."

TWO DESTUCTIVE FIRES IN PATERSON.

PATERSON, (N. J.) Sunday morning, May 23. It is but little more than a year since we recorded the destruction of the extensive dyeing and print works of Messra Jackson and Maginnis, and also of Messrs. Swinburn, Smith I do not ask you to trust my words, (though he who has never falsified them has a right to confidence,) but to judge of these truths by facts within the view and knowledge of you all.

be on fire, and in little more than an hour the main building, which was four stories high, lay in a mass of ruins. The dycing and scouring houses were much damaged. Many of whatever may have been the origin of this war, which my ountry saw itself forced to undertake by irremediable causes, of the first and second stories. The amount of loss is variously estimated at from \$30,000 to \$60,000, all of which I preume is covered by insurance. The fire, it is said, orig

in the dry-room.

P. S.—Nine o'clock P. M.—I have just returned from another very destructive fire. The large machine shop of William Bradley & Brothers has been entirely destroyed, together with a large amount of machinery. Bradley & Brothers' loss will be about \$20,000, of which about \$10,000 is covered by insurance. The upper story was occupied by Mr. Benjamin Baily, woollen manufacturer. Stock and machinery all destroyed. Loss about \$6,000; insured for \$2,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

[Correspondence New York Tr bune.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD IN WISCONSIN.—It appears by the ounts of territorial scrip, known to have been once paid out of the funds provided by the General Government. No doubt exists, according to the Argus, that thousands of dollars are affoat, and it is feared the fraud is as extensive as it has been

ORIGIN OF THE WORD SCHOONER .- A Mr. Andrew Ro inson, of Gloucester, having constructed a vessel, which be nasted and rigged in the same manner that schooners are at this day; on her going off the stocks and passing into the vater a bystander cried out : " Oh, how she scoons

binson instantly replied: "A schooner let her be."

From that time vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by the name of schooners, before which vessels of this decription were unknown in Europe or America.

[N. Y. Evening Gazette.

A BLOODY AFFAIR .- The Eldorado Union of the 24th of timo contains the following account of a bloody street fight which occurred in that place on the 15th ultimo:

Our town has been thrown into the greatest consternation by a desperate conflict which ensued between Col. William R. Milton and Mr. James M. Hudson. It seems that Colonel Milton had learned that Hudson had used some harsh and disrespectful language in connexion with his name. He procured a double-barrel shot-gun and called on Hudson, demanding ed a double-barrel shot-gun and called on Hudson, demanding a retraction. Upon the refusal of Hudson he immediately fired at him, while he (Hudson) was standing in the front room of Cornish's Hotel, slightly wounding him in the hand and arm; seeing which, Samuel Hudson, the brother of James M. and A. R. Burks, the brother-in-law of Milton, ran up with pistols, and a general firing commenced between all the parties, in which they all most miraculously escaped, with the exception of Mr James M. Hudson, who received a sever-though not a dangerous wound in the breast from a pistol fired by Col. Milton. In the conflict Col. Milton and Mr. J. M. Hudson and many together, and in the struggle between them Colonel son came together, and in the struggle between them Colonel Milton received a stab with a bowie-knife, of which he immediately died. Mr. Purrington, a merchant of our town, was severely wounded from the first shot of Col. Milton, as he was passing into the dining-room. We understand that both Mr. James M. Hudson and Mr. Purrington are fast recovering

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper is about to be enlarged to exactly twice its preent size, and will then consist of eight folio pages, instead of four, as now and heretofore.

This enlargement will begin with the first number issu after the end of the month-of June. The Subscription to the paper per year will be, after the

first day of July ensuing, Three Dollars per annum; being an advance, as will be perceived, less by one-half than the crease of cost of publication caused by the enlargement. For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight months) he price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One

Dollar per copy. A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one

who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies. No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, not sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

THE DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

will continue to be published, as usual, at Ten Dollars per year, with this addition to its value to Subscribers : that a double sheet (eight pages of the present size, instead of four) will be thrown off whenever the press of Public Documents, Proceedings and Debates in Congress, or of Advertisements, shall require it.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK NATIONAL INTELLI-

nor will also continue to be published, as heretofore, with this adthem, and to adopt a system of true liberty of peace and union dition also to its value : that a double sheet will be thrown off, probably as often as once a week during the Session of Congress, and at other times occasionally, whenever the press of matter shall, as stated in regard to the Daily paper, justify